

# AMP The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Expanding the ownership and use of mosquito nets

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## Annual report 2016

This report covers the period 01/Jan/2016 to 31/Dec/2016

### The Alliance for Malaria Prevention mission statement

*« The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) is a partnership focused on malaria prevention with LLINs, both through mass distribution campaigns and through continuous distribution channels, to achieve and maintain universal coverage targets. AMP focuses on the development and sharing of best practices, lessons learned and recommendations for malaria prevention with LLINs, and supports implementation of LLIN distribution activities with the objective of strengthening skill sets and capacity at country level. AMP is uniquely positioned to respond to country requests and to convene organizations and individuals with common interests in scaling up and sustaining LLIN distribution. »*

### Background

The Alliance for Malaria Prevention (AMP) is a global partnership of more than 40 organizations whose goal is to expand the ownership and use of LLINs, which have been shown to reduce malaria incidence by 50%. AMP coordinates the financial and technical resources of its members to support countries conducting mass distributions of millions of LLINs as part of integrated national health campaigns or as standalone distributions. AMP partners have developed core technical competencies – planning, logistics, communications and monitoring and evaluation – to support these mass scale-up efforts.

### Context

As for the last few years, in 2016, the Alliance for Malaria Prevention welcomed once more the support of the United Nations Foundation / **Nothing But Nets** to help meet our shared goal of ending malaria deaths in Africa. AMP sought to help equip countries with the technical capacity to deploy LLIN resources effectively and to sustain gains achieved. As partners who both uniquely understand and are affected by this challenge, AMP urged the malaria community to support strong capacity building efforts to support countries in the successful execution of NMCP LLIN strategies.

During the reporting period, AMP focused on building country capacity for LLIN scale-up by providing in country technical assistance, technical support by distance, and developing and disseminating comprehensive guidelines, recommendations and positioning on LLIN scale-up. AMP continued to monitor country progress and bottlenecks through ongoing weekly conference calls and the annual AMP Partners' meeting, allowing for advocacy, resource mobilization and technical exchange between partners and countries implementing mass LLIN distribution campaigns and sustaining LLIN coverage through routine distribution of nets.

The AMP 2016 proposal, work plan and budget were disseminated to partners in the first quarter of 2016. Partners that contributed to technical assistance support to countries in 2016 included IFRC, Johns Hopkins University – VectorWorks project, the United Nations Foundation and USAID-PMI.

USAID OGAC funding to the amount of USD 500,000 was approved to respond rapidly to technical assistance needs of non-PMI countries requiring planning, logistics, communications and M&E support in planning mass LLIN campaigns and continuous distribution activities. USAID funding for focused technical assistance to Benin, Liberia, Mozambique and Nigeria mass LLIN campaigns was approved. On July 28, 2016, in the IFRC PIO Grant, a malaria-specific Revolving Emergency Fund (REF) was established in order to enable USAID to fund urgent technical assistance requests from countries in a timely fashion. Use of the REF is effectively a short-term loan, to cover the country-specific technical assistance needs while the mission field support funds are transferred and obligated into the IFRC PIO Grant. Upon obligation of the funds budgeted for in a program description for the country requesting the needed technical support, the REF will officially be replenished for costs incurred prior to the date of obligation.

For additional information:

[www.allianceformalariaprevention.com](http://www.allianceformalariaprevention.com)

and [allianceformalariaprevention@gmail.com](mailto:allianceformalariaprevention@gmail.com)

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Use of the AMP Revolving Emergency Fund has started in 2016. PMI/Benin has received approval to allocate up to \$160,000 for AMP Technical Assistance to support Benin's upcoming mass campaign. PMI/Mozambique has received approval to allocate up to \$50,000 for AMP Technical Assistance to support Mozambique's ongoing mass campaign. The funds are expected to be made available during the first half of 2017 and in the meantime AMP will use the Revolving Emergency Fund to kick start the requested support. Further use of the REF will be made in early 2017 to kick start activities in Liberia following a request from the PMI country team should the next obligation not include PMI/Liberia's request to fund \$100,000 for Technical Assistance in the lead up to the planned mass campaign in 2018.

The United National Foundation / Nothing But Nets project contributed in 2016 a total of USD 150,000 to all AMP coordination activities and to the AMP Net Mapping Project. In early 2016, the Rotarians Action Group on Malaria generously provided AMP with a \$3000 donation for 2016 to help cover the partnership's coordination costs. This donation was made in addition to funding the telephone conference call bridge line that is used by AMP to host all partnership calls.

The HWG Orientation/Programmatic Gap Analysis workshop planned on 13-16 December 2016 was held in Dar-es Salaam Tanzania. The Global Fund launched its next funding opportunity in December 2016. Many countries will have malaria grants ending on 31 December 2017. There is a very tight timeline to develop/submit the application, negotiate and approve the grant and enable the first disbursement by January 2018 in order to maintain continuous service delivery of crucial malaria interventions. To prepare and support countries for the application process, the RBM Harmonization Working Group convened this workshop in which AMP participated.

In an effort to continue to coordinate with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) on the work AMP is conducting in terms of supporting ongoing Global Fund malaria country grants, AMP has met on several occasions with the Global Fund's TA hub to continue discussions on the best way forward to ensure Global Fund grants can fund in-country and distance TA related to LLIN distributions, and has coordinated its TA responses with individual Fund Portfolio Managers at the Global Fund through regular calls and face to face meetings. In view of the increasing support provided by AMP upon direct request from the Global Fund in assistance to countries' Global Fund malaria grants, the AMP core group agreed on the wording for a letter from AMP addressed to the Global Fund requesting a meeting in early 2017 to discuss Global Fund financial support to AMP planned TA in 2017 which was submitted at the end of December. Urgent follow up with the Global Fund will be made early in 2017 to ensure a mechanism for funding technical assistance needs to countries is established to avoid further funding gaps for TA.

Potential funding needs for AMP have also been discussed with the newly established RBM CRSPC and the proposal from the CRSPC is that AMP becomes a work stream under the CRSPC and that a budget is submitted for AMP's work to the RBM board. Consensus was reached within the AMP core group to move ahead as a work stream under the CRSPC and AMP has prepared and submitted detail on planned support for 2017 for resource mobilisation purposes for CRSPC.

### Overview of activities

AMP implemented a set of activities in 2016 to support the successful rollout of LLIN campaigns and to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer at the local level. During the reporting period, AMP focused on 8 activities:

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget in USD</b>	<b>Funding partner</b>
<b>1</b>	Country support	\$ 650,000	USAID-PMI + VectorWorks
<b>2</b>	Annual partners meeting	\$ 45,000	UNF/NBN
<b>3</b>	AMP administrative coordinator	\$ 80,000	UNF/NBN + USAID-PMI
<b>4</b>	Net mapping project	\$ 86,000	UNF/NBN + USAID-PMI
<b>5</b>	AMP conference call line and website	\$ 2,000	UNF/NBN + Rotarians Action Group on Malaria

6	AMP core group meeting	\$ 3,000	UNF/NBN
7	AMP tools	\$ 52,000	UNF/NBN + USAID-PMI
8	AMP working groups	\$ 6,000	UNF/NBN
	Sub total	\$ 924,000	
	Indirect costs 7.5%	\$ 69,300	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 993,300</b>	

Activity #1:

Country support to LLIN scale-up

**Key highlight**

In 2016, AMP continued to provide high level technical assistance to countries planning LLIN distribution campaigns which proved to be a determining factor in keeping LLIN distributions on track and supporting countries to achieve their universal coverage targets.

Funds received by AMP in 2016 have been instrumental in keeping LLIN campaigns on track and have contributed to the successful delivery and planned delivery of over 85.5 million nets to their targeted recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond. In 2016 alone, AMP was able to support a total of 19 countries through 65 in-country missions and distance support. Through these actions, AMP has contributed to saving 2'183'841 lives over a 3-year LLIN lifespan<sup>1</sup>.

Country support involves the identification of technical assistance requirements per country. In general, AMP technical assistance providers support four broad areas: **planning, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and communication – areas which are often lacking or weak in most countries.** Technical assistance support equips countries to:

- Define a campaign strategy: roles and responsibilities of campaign partners, quantification and allocation of LLINs to households and beneficiary identification, and methods for LLIN distribution
- Develop a plan of action, timeline of activities and budget for mass distribution of LLINs
- Identify and address human resources needs and operational gaps
- Develop a logistics plan of action and relevant supporting documents regarding warehousing, transport and security of LLINs, budgeting, and overall supply chain management
- Develop a comprehensive communication plan
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan and identify critical operations research priorities
- Plan for a continuous distribution system

In 2016, to respond to country requests for technical assistance, AMP identified regional and international technical assistance providers from existing expertise within AMP's membership for in-country missions, and provided distance support by e-mail and telephone conference to support countries in the planning of their mass LLIN distribution campaigns and routine delivery systems with a focus on logistics, implementation and communications.

The country support working group is supported by a Senior Implementation Technician and an Administrative Coordinator who's main responsibilities are to provide distance support to countries. Technical assistance is both proactive: visiting countries that need support in determining the type and schedule for technical assistance, and reactive: responding to country driven requests for AMP technical assistance support. AMP helps countries identify the needs for technical assistance in all areas described above, and also helps countries determine how the technical support required can be provided by an in-country or regional partner. This

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Cochrane Review that states that for every 1,000 children sleeping under an ITN, 5.5 lives will be saved each year at 70% net usage.

individual maintains regular contact with country NMCPs and in-country partnerships, and key partner organizations to follow up on planned, ongoing, and previous technical support from AMP.

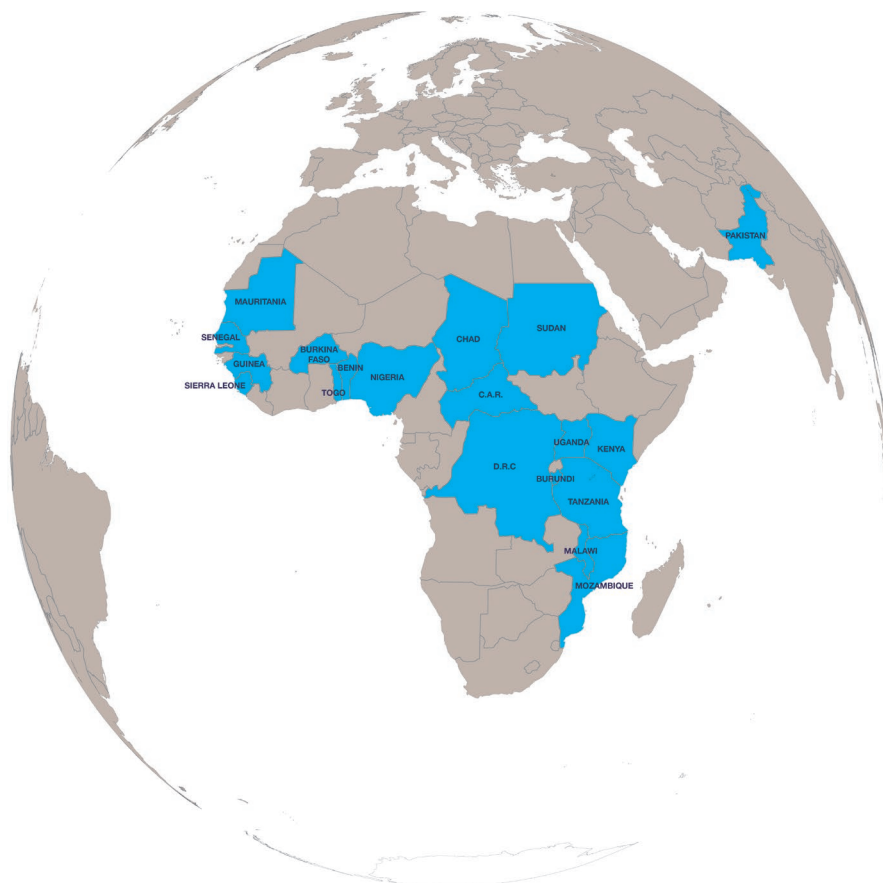
Total number of countries AMP provided technical support to in 2016: 19

Total number of TA missions in 2016: 65

Country	Dates	TA Type	TA provider	Funding source
Benin	13 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> September	Implementation Logistics Implementation	Yves Cyaka Eric Phollet Yves Cyaka	AMP/REF AMP/REF AMP/REF
	10 <sup>th</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup> September 23 <sup>rd</sup> November – 11 <sup>th</sup> December 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> November 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> December	Logistics Logistics	Eric Phollet Eric Phollet	AMP/REF AMP/REF
Burkina Faso	29 <sup>th</sup> March – 3 <sup>rd</sup> April	Implementation Logistics	Marcy Erskine Eric Phollet	AMP/IFRC AMP/OGAC
	29 <sup>th</sup> March – 8 <sup>th</sup> April			
Burundi	29 <sup>th</sup> May – 5 <sup>th</sup> June	Implementation Logistics Implementation	Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez Marcy Erskine	AMP/IFRC AMP/OGAC AMP/IFRC
	19 <sup>th</sup> October – 5 <sup>th</sup> November 19 <sup>th</sup> October – 5 <sup>th</sup> November	Logistics	Alain Daudrumez	AMP/OGAC
CAR	16 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> November	Implementation Logistics	Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez	AMP/IFRC AMP/OGAC AMP/OGAC
	16 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> November 17 <sup>th</sup> – 26 <sup>th</sup> October	Communications	Marylène Duggas	AMP/OGAC
Chad	24 <sup>th</sup> March – 11 <sup>th</sup> April	Implementation Implementation	Jean-Marc Grégoire Jean-Marc Grégoire	AMP/OGAC AMP/OGAC
	8 <sup>th</sup> October – 10 <sup>th</sup> November	Implementation		AMP/OGAC
	24 <sup>th</sup> November – 11 <sup>th</sup> December 19 <sup>th</sup> October – 15 <sup>th</sup> December	Logistics	Jean-Marc Grégoire  John Ngum	AMP/OGAC
DRC	11 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> August	Implementation	Yves Cyaka	AMP/OGAC
Guinea	4 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> February	Implementation	Jean-Marc	CRS
	8 <sup>th</sup> —23 <sup>rd</sup> March	Implementation	Grégoire	CRS
	6 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> March	Logistics	Jean-Marc	CRS
	16 <sup>th</sup> April-7 <sup>th</sup> May 24 <sup>th</sup> April – 15 <sup>th</sup> May	Implementation Logistics	Grégoire Eric Phollet Jean-Marc Grégoire Eric Phollet	CRS CRS
Malawi	4 <sup>th</sup> February – 4 <sup>th</sup> March	Logistics Implementation	Jeronimo Zandamela Yves Cyaka	VectorWorks VectorWorks
	15 <sup>th</sup> February – 6 <sup>th</sup> March			
Mauritania	15 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> May	Implementation	Yves Cyaka	AMP/OGAC

	15 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> May 31 <sup>st</sup> July-10 <sup>th</sup> August 31 <sup>st</sup> July-21 <sup>st</sup> August 3 <sup>rd</sup> October – 27 <sup>th</sup> October 3 <sup>rd</sup> October – 20 <sup>th</sup> October 16 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> October 28 <sup>th</sup> November – 2 <sup>nd</sup> December	Logistics Implementation Logistics Implementation Logistics Communications Logistics	Eric Phollet Yves Cyaka Eric Phollet Yves Cyaka Eric Phollet Greg Pirio Eric Phollet	AMP OGAC AMP OGAC AMP OGAC AMP OGAC AMP OGAC AMP OGAC AMP OGAC
Mozambique	16 <sup>th</sup> February – 1 <sup>st</sup> March 15 <sup>th</sup> February – 8 <sup>th</sup> March 15 <sup>th</sup> February – 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 5 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> June 5 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> June 12 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> June 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> December 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> December	Implementation Logistics Communications Implementation Logistics Communications Implementation Logistics	Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez Greg Pirio Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez Greg Pirio Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez	AMP/IFRC VectorWorks VectorWorks AMP/IFRC VectorWorks VectorWorks AMP/IFRC AMP REF
Nigeria	30 <sup>th</sup> July-9 <sup>th</sup> August 23 <sup>rd</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> August 17 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> September	Implementation Implementation Implementation	Jean-Marc Grégoire Jean-Marc Grégoire Marcy Erskine	AMP AMP AMP/IFRC
Senegal	25 <sup>th</sup> January - 6 <sup>th</sup> February 20 <sup>th</sup> March - 8 <sup>th</sup> April 5 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> June Long term Q1 and Q2 2016	Implementation Implementation Implementation Implementation	Yves Cyaka Yves Cyaka Yves Cyaka Moussa Ndour (local consultant)	VectorWorks VectorWorks VectorWorks VectorWorks
Sierra Leone	24 <sup>th</sup> September-1 <sup>st</sup> October 24 <sup>th</sup> September-15 <sup>th</sup> October 24 <sup>th</sup> September-15 <sup>th</sup> October 6 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> December 7 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> December	Implementation Logistics  Logistics (mentoring)  Communications Communications	Marcy Erskine Doug Mole  Jeronimo Zandamela  Greg Pirio Josephine Kamara	AMP/IFRC AMP/OGAC  AMP/OGAC  AMP/OGAC AMP/OGAC
Togo	10 <sup>th</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> August 10 <sup>th</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> November	Implementation Implementation	Jean-Marc Grégoire Jean-Marc Grégoire	AMP/OGAC AMP/OGAC
Uganda	16 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> April 16 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> April 16 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> April 25 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> May 25 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> May 25 <sup>th</sup> May – 11 <sup>th</sup> June 25 <sup>th</sup> May – 11 <sup>th</sup> June 25 <sup>th</sup> May – 11 <sup>th</sup> June 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> June	Implementation Logistics Communications Implementation Logistics Implementation Logistics Communications Logistics Surge	Dorothy Onyango Jeronimo Zandamela Greg Pirio Marcy Erskine Alain Daudrumez Dorothy Onyango Jeronimo Zandamela	VectorWorks VectorWorks VectorWorks AMP/IFRC AMP/IFRC VectorWorks VectorWorks VectorWorks AMP/IFRC

			Greg Pirio Doug Mole	
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*Countries that received AMP TA in 2016*

A mapping of 2016 TA needs was developed early in the year and was included in the 2016 AMP funding proposal. Partners that contributed to technical assistance support to countries included IFRC, Johns Hopkins University – VectorWorks project, the United Nations Foundation and USAID-PMI.

The WHO/Harmonization Working Group (HWG) held a workshop to support nine Global Fund ‘Redline’ Countries, on 8-10 March 2016, in Nairobi, Kenya. The HWG organized this “Redline Country” workshop to support nine high burden, high impact countries to identify their malaria programme funding needs for 2017, including reprogramming opportunities, develop a work plan to support submission of costed and non-costed grant extensions, and identify technical support requirements. Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe were present. The Senior Implementation Technician attended the meeting on behalf of AMP: AMP’s participation was required due to the fact that the majority of countries falling under the redline meeting were countries who are unable to achieve LLIN coverage or repeat campaigns within the financing and timelines of their existing Global Fund grants. The objective was to provide technical guidance on quantification and budgeting, to ensure no oversights when countries submit their final documents to the Global Fund.

The AMP annual partners’ meeting this year, through its focus on complex operating environments generated increased interest from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in the support that AMP provides to countries recipient of Global Fund monies for LLIN campaign planning and in the first half of 2016, a number of training sessions and brown bag lunches have been delivered by AMP to the Global Fund. Two 3-hour training sessions were delivered by AMP to the Global Fund on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> February 2016. The content of

each training session included topics such as quantification, net preferences, waste management and new packaging guidelines, PBO nets guidance, core documents and timelines, continuous distribution and durability.

As a follow up to the above mentioned sessions organized in February, the Global Fund organized 2 half day training sessions that were developed by AMP and VectorWorks on how to maintain universal coverage through the continuous distribution of LLINs. The following topics were discussed:

- What is the Continuous Distribution?
- Review of the evidence of the effectiveness of Continuous Distribution of LLINs in maintaining UC
- Other channels of continuous distribution (schools, community, private sector, etc.
- Hands on testing of the NetCalc tool

AMP also presented to the Global Fund how planning should be done for complex operating environments (COE) LLIN distributions and provided concrete examples on a session held on 11<sup>th</sup> May at the Global Fund which was part of the Global Fund's COE series.

#### Commodity Management Assessment:

Commodity Management refers to how the commodities (in this case LLINs) are handled through storage and transport at various levels of the supply chain. The CMA is a vitally important process to determine whether nets are actually reaching beneficiaries, and to check on the quality of training of supply chain personnel. The audit can, for example, demonstrate certain weaknesses, whether in the final processing of leftover LLINs, the filling in of documentation, or the correct filing of all supply chain documents. It can also show in which areas the main strengths lie, to be built on for the future. Learning from the audit can and should feed into the planning for the next mass distribution campaign.

To assist the CMA process, AMP has produced in 2015 a *CMA Implementation Package*, a set of documents and tools that were developed with the aim of streamlining and standardizing CMAs for LLIN supply chains. The process of the CMA is similar for any kind of commodity audit, but the tools developed by AMP would need to be adapted for other commodities.

During the reporting period, AMP has decided to take on CMAs as a focus of what AMP is doing as it is essential that AMP start to gather lessons learned on accountability and then figuring out the actions to take during the implementation phase. More countries such as Pakistan and Tanzania, through partners such as the Global Fund, have been approaching AMP to provide technical assistance on the conducting of CMAs as it has been branded as an AMP product. An AMP technical assistance provider with a particular focus on CMA support has been identified and contracted during this reporting period to support this work as a new area of focus for AMP. In-country and distance supported has commenced during the reporting period to both Tanzania and Pakistan on the CMA.

#### ITN Distribution in Complex Emergencies

As part of the AMP country support work plan for 2015 - 2016, AMP has been working to gather country and partner experiences with mass LLIN distribution in complex operating environments. Complex operating environments may be related to conflict and insecurity, disease outbreak (such as EVD) or population movement affecting all or part of a country (e.g. internally displaced persons and / or refugees). These experiences and lessons learned are being used to update existing guidance for countries around planning and implementing campaign or continuous distribution in these contexts. The final AMP guideline document will be available in early 2017. In 2015, AMP has provided input into the WHO guidance on how LLINs can be distributed in emergency context situations like the Ebola crisis in Liberia, when health systems have failed. Furthermore, the key theme identified for the AMP partners meeting in 2016 was LLINs in complex operating environments given that the "last mile" is to reach populations in these contexts.

This guidance document was under development during the first half of the year and was handed over for approval by key technical and financial partners (WHO, Global Fund, PMI). A working group of key partners was established, and the draft structure for the COE guidance developed. A final draft of the COE guidance was circulated to the working group for feedback and edited. During the second half of the year, a review of the edited document and addition of missing information took place before circulation to the working group for additional feedback. Finalization of the document with the working group and layout and printing is expected in Q1 2017.

### Technical assistance to countries planning for 2017

Planning for technical assistance needs and movement for 2017 commenced in late 2016. Towards the end of the reporting period and in preparation for the year ahead as technical assistance needs for countries is being mapped out for support to 2017 and 2018 LLIN campaign planning, AMP has disseminated standard terms of reference to expand its current pool of TA providers. AMP seeks consultants with broad experience in planning of mass LLIN distribution campaigns. In 2017, AMP technical assistance providers will continue to support four broad areas: planning, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, and communications – areas which are often lacking or weak (and where the majority of country requests are directed) in most countries. Terms of reference have been shared through the AMP listserve and advertised on ReliefWeb for the following specialist fields :

- Technical/Implementation specialists
- Logistics specialists
- BCC/communications specialists

### Activity #2 :

#### Annual Partners Meeting

Based on the feedback from the AMP core group meeting that was held in Ottawa in August 2015 last year, the key theme identified for the AMP annual partners meeting in 2016 was LLINs in complex operating environments given that the “last mile” is to reach populations in these contexts. As part of the AMP country support work plan for 2015 - 2016, AMP worked to gather country and partner experiences with mass LLIN distribution in complex operating environments. Complex operating environments may be related to conflict and insecurity, disease outbreak (such as EVD) or population movement affecting all or part of a country (e.g. internally displaced persons and / or refugees). The guideline document will be available in early 2017.

The AMP Partners’ meeting was held in Geneva on February 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 2016 at the Movenpick hotel, followed by the annual VCWG meeting which was held from 3-5<sup>th</sup> February 2016. All of the presentations made at this year’s AMP convention are available for download on the AMP website at the following link: <http://allianceformalariaprevention.com/about/amp-annual-partners-meeting/>

A survey was sent post AMP meeting to get participant feedback and comments. Highlights include: Overall, 61% of survey respondent were very satisfied, and 30% were satisfied with the event and their expectations of the meeting were fulfilled. The meeting was considered a good platform for learning and sharing experiences, and the agenda was pertinent, the presentations well managed, time keeping was excellent. 70% of participants were very satisfied with the theme that was proposed this year, and 23% were satisfied. 61% of survey respondent were very satisfied with the meeting venue, and 30% were satisfied. When asked to think about future improvements, 3 respondents agreed that translation for future meetings should be considered but this has not been considered to date in view of budgetary restrictions.

Over 120 participants attended the annual AMP partners’ meeting, a forum of globally-recognized topics of importance devoted to LLIN programme implementation, covering technical updates, challenges and lessons learned, LLIN scale-up and continuous distribution progress and projected LLIN technical assistance needs, post-LLIN scale-up issues and opportunities, and other key related topics. NMCP staff from several countries attended including Central Africa Republic, Pakistan, Madagascar, DRC, Mali, Guinea and Liberia, and presented their strategies and lessons learned from LLIN scale-up activities in complex settings over the past year. The meeting provides some of the most vital opportunities available for sharing experiences and research results, and mobilizing partnerships around identified gaps for achieving and sustaining LLIN universal coverage objectives.

### Activity #3:

#### AMP Administrative Coordinator

The AMP Administrative Coordinator provided a vital role in 2016 in coordinating technical assistance deployments, AMP weekly calls and website maintenance and revision, annual meetings, and tracking countries’ LLIN distributions and progress against universal coverage targets for RBM.



#### Activity #4:

##### AMP Net Mapping Project

During 2016 the AMP Net Mapping Project continued quarterly collection of LLIN delivery data by country from all WHOPEs approved LLIN manufacturers. The data collected allowed for the production of quarterly reports detailing the delivery of nets worldwide. From the inception of the project in 2004 to date, the data show over 1.4 billion nets have been delivered. The AMP Net Mapping Project is the definitive tracking mechanism for this activity and data from the project is used by many organizations including the World Health Organization, the Global Fund, UNICEF, and the President's Malaria Initiative.

In addition to data collected from manufacturers in 2016, the project also spearheaded the development of a mapping program to detail the distribution of delivered nets to the various regions and districts in-country. These maps identify on a country-by-country basis how many nets have been received and where they were distributed in each country on an annual basis. During 2016, distribution data was collected in 8 African countries to test the new mapping program. A fully functioning structure is now ready to allow the ability to show the complete picture of delivery and distribution of LLINs worldwide.

In 2015, a concerted effort was made to investigate various options for mapping the data. It has been a long term goal of the AMP to be able to map the data to better show net gaps and needs on a global basis. The current program of producing quarterly excel tables could be greatly enhanced by maps. Several organizations both public and private were interviewed to determine their capability to construct a web-based interactive mapping system that could visualize the complete picture of LLIN production, delivery and use by country.

The University of Mary Washington (USA) and Manta Ray (London) were identified as the best options for developing the mapping program. Both were very interested and agreed to construct some basic visualization options that were presented at the AMP Partner's Meeting in Geneva in February 2016. The Manta Ray approach to mapping was viewed by the membership as the best approach.

A net mapping questionnaire was distributed at the AMP partners meeting in February 2016 the results of which were presented on a subsequent AMP conference call to present to the partnership which mapping options were selected for further development of visualization of data.

Manta Ray was selected as the developer that will work on the Net Mapping visualization. They have understood the concept of the project and developed a nifty approach with the Pakistan data at no cost for presentation at the AMP partners meeting. Manta Ray have put together costs and a time line that has been added to the AMP 2016 proposal and that has been put forward to UNF who approved its funding. AMP has put Manta Ray under a service provider contract for 2016 to work on the project's terms of reference and first results were presented at the AMP core group meeting in August 2016.

Going forward the AMP Net Mapping Project will continue the collection of quarterly delivery data and develop a process to collect the in-country distribution data to populate the maps. The total concept now in place allows both donors and recipients to fully track progress of our principle malaria vector control intervention.

#### Activity #5:

##### AMP Conference call line and website

To support activities and promote ongoing information exchange, AMP continued to facilitate a weekly call with updates on country progress and activities of its Working Groups throughout the reporting period. AMP also hosts a dedicated website: [www.allianceformalariaprevention.com](http://www.allianceformalariaprevention.com), also available in French.

In 2016, the AMP conference call line has been financed through a donation from the Rotarians Action Group on Malaria.

#### Activity #6:

##### AMP Core group meeting

In an effort to coordinate the activities and priorities of the AMP partnership for the remainder of 2016, AMP held its core group meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August 2016 in Washington DC, at the United Nations Foundation, bringing together partners from CDC-PMI, Chemonics, IFRC, International Public Health Advisors, JHU NetWorks project, Milliner Global Associates, PSI, UN Foundation, UNICEF, USAID-PMI, Vestergaard Frandsen and WHO. The meeting set the way forward for each of the AMP working groups and the planning of country support to the end of 2016. The group agreed on the dates of the next AMP annual partners meeting, to be hosted in Geneva by IFRC on 6-7<sup>th</sup> February 2017. Discussions centred around actions to date in 2016, planning for remainder of 2017 and future vision for AMP to 2020. A decision was taken to invest more deeply in current activities versus expanding AMP scope beyond LLINs, particularly moving into complexities involved with distribution of next generation nets.

Following discussion with Canadian Red Cross after they hosted last year's AMP core group meeting, they have declined to host the 2016 AMP Core Group meeting. The Canadian Red Cross is interested to host the AMP Core Group meeting in 2017 and have proposed that they host the AMP Core Group meeting every second year 2015 – 2017 – 2019 etc. The two-year cycle for the Canadian RC works better in terms of their engagement with DFAIT.

During the reporting period, several members have been added to the AMP core group. These include:

- Dr. Susie Nasr is a Disease Advisor, Malaria with the Technical Advice and Partnership Department with the Global Fund based in Geneva
- Dr. Muhammad Mukhtar is the Head of the Directorate of Malaria Control Pakistan based in Islamabad

#### Activity #7: AMP Tools

During 2016, AMP has worked on a number of tools and guidance documents as part of its mandate for country support, each of which is described in further detail below.

- AMP Toolkit 3.0 was planned to be released in the first/second quarter of 2015 with updated guidance to countries. The AMP core group decided during its annual meeting, that AMP would work at developing briefs and technical updates to complement the existing version of the toolkit as opposed to undertaking the revision of full toolkit chapters. The toolkit briefs will be published on the AMP website alongside the original toolkit chapters, and will be laid out in 2016/2017. Generally, the review of the chapters has been done one of two ways: (1) either the whole chapter has been updated or (2) a series of smaller briefs have been developed for core issues related to the theme of the chapter that will replace outdated guidance.
- Procurement: a complete review of the AMP toolkit procurement chapter has been undertaken and the layout of the new chapter in English is completed and French translation completed during the reporting period. A final version is incorporated into the toolkit and is available as a standalone guidance document.
- Logistics: it was decided to break this chapter out into a series of technical briefs including the following items which were presented on a weekly AMP call to the partnership members. The briefs are currently being laid out and are in the final review stages ready for completion by early 2017.
  - Logistics recommendations - updated from the 2012 version with new information on challenges / weaknesses needing to be addressed (complete)
  - Development of logistics plan of action (complete)
  - Supply chain management - overview of supply chain and key tracking tools (complete)
  - Warehouse assessment (complete)
  - Risk assessment and mitigation (cross-cutting with non-logistics aspects) (complete)
  - Reverse logistics (complete)
  - Net delivery systems (being finalized)
  - Logistics training (still being worked on)

- **Communications:** it was decided to break this chapter out into a series of technical briefs including the following items which are in their final review stages before being sent to layout for publishing
  - Communication recommendations
  - Branding and social norms
  - Hang up
  - Social mobilization
  - Urban communication strategies
  - Private sector engagement
  - Media engagement
  - Training for social mobilization / communication
  - Advocacy at national, sub-national and local levels

Further materials are to be developed on the following focus themes :

- Communication planning
  - Research and message development
  - Post-campaign activities
- 
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Based on our discussions at the AMP core group meeting in August, the MORE working group has assigned to an incoming Emory University intern and a UNF intern the task of helping to assemble what's needed to update the section. The whole M&E chapter will be revised in early 2017.

- **Global guidance for LLIN distribution in complex environments**
  - This guidance document is currently under development and will be handed over for approval by key technical and financial partners (WHO, Global Fund, PMI)
  - A working group of key partners was established, and the draft structure for the COE guidance developed.
  - A final draft of the COE guidance was circulated to the working group for feedback. And the document has been edited
  - During the second half of the year, a review of the edited document and addition of missing information took place before circulation to the working group for additional feedback. Finalization of the document with the working group and layout and printing is expected in Q1 2017.
  
- **Country-level guidance for critical planning activities, including microplanning, training, data collection and end of distribution reporting**
  - Work began on updated guidance for microplanning and training in the first half of 2016. Work on the "minimum data requirements" for LLIN campaigns started during the AMP partners meeting during the MORE working group session.
  - Microplanning guidance has been largely completed in Portuguese and English during the reporting period, and the French version is ongoing. Training guidance in English has also been drafted.
  - Minimum data requirements' scope of work and questionnaire for national programs, donors, implementing partners and TA providers has been drafted for inputs.
  - The aim is to finalize all documents by end of 2016 and work will continue in the next quarter on guidance, including narrative documents to support Excel templates, with relevant AMP working groups.
  
- **Global and country guidance on quality assurance, specifically focused on rapid surveys during and after the household registration, which is the key barrier to a household receiving a net**
  - The AMP MORE working group and CDC have worked on the protocol for rapid evaluation and the LQAS questionnaire has been developed and rolled out in both urban and rural contexts.
  - Consolidation of experiences from Guinea into a lessons learned for other countries was carried out in the second quarter and a review of Mozambique's planned rapid survey for household registration in preparation for implementation in Q3 / Q4 2016 has taken place.
  - In the next quarter, a generic rapid survey protocol is to be developed based on experiences in Guinea and Mozambique. Sampling options are to be included for improving quality of household registration.
  
- **AMP review of LFA Spot-Check Terms of Reference for the Global Fund**
  - Assessment of the implementation of malaria vector control interventions (LLIN distribution and IRS)

- The mix of vector control interventions and modes of delivery of those interventions differ from country to country. As such it is key that the plan for the LFA spot check fully describes the context under which those vector control activities are carried out. AMP conducted a review of the terms of reference for LFA spot checks, which serves as an assessment of the implementation of malaria vector control interventions (LLIN distribution and IRS)
  - In DRC, AMP supported the development of the checklist for observing campaigns with three sections of questions / observations: (1) the observation at the distribution point (which may involve a few questions to members of the distribution team), (2) questions to guide any type of interview or discussion with campaign personnel around the planning and previous activities, and (3) some questions to pose to beneficiaries as they are exiting the distribution point.
- **AMP news bulletin**  
AMP is looking more closely at a way that we can publish a quarterly update on the work of countries / AMP. AMP is currently looking at suggestions on a model for how we can better communicate the work of AMP and countries doing mass campaigns.

Activity #8:  
AMP Working Groups

A major component and strength of AMP is the dedication of individuals representing the various partner organizations, as illustrated by the activities of the AMP working groups. These working groups, which cover a range of relevant issues, hold regular conference calls and meet in planning sessions at the AMP Annual Meeting. In 2016, the working groups included: Country Support (described in Activity #1), Emerging Issues, Monitoring, Operational Research and Evaluation, Net Mapping Project (described in Activity #4), and Toolkit & Training (described in Activity # 7).

Priority issues addressed by AMP’s Emerging Issues working group in 2016:

On behalf of AMP, the Emerging Issues Working Group provides support to AMP by identifying and addressing emergent issues related to scaling up ITN ownership and use before, during, and after mass distribution campaigns. The priority issues addressed by the working group this year are described in further detail below.

The EIWG met face to face on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016 at the annual AMP Partners’ meeting and organised a number of regular conference calls throughout the year to carry out its workplan. At the 2016 AMP Partners Meeting, the EIWG met to identify priority emerging issues that AMP may want to work on this year. To help rank the items and identify the most important issues for AMP to focus on this year, the Co-Chairs sent a survey to EIWG members with a request to rank the issues. A total of 36 people completed the survey. The results are included below.

Topics/Ranking	1 –	2 –	3 –	4 –	5 –	6 –	Total –	Score –
1. Finding flexibility in optimization strategies for net distribution	38.24% 13	20.59% 7	17.65% 6	14.71% 5	5.88% 2	2.94% 1	34	<b>4.62</b>
2. Are LLINs failing us?	30.56% 11	27.78% 10	13.89% 5	11.11% 4	5.56% 2	11.11% 4	36	<b>4.33</b>
3. Net Repurposing and Net Misuse	8.82% 3	32.35% 11	17.65% 6	14.71% 5	23.53% 8	2.94% 1	34	<b>3.79</b>
4. Refugees/Internally Displaced Populations and shapes of nets	8.82% 3	5.88% 2	20.59% 7	17.65% 6	29.41% 10	17.65% 6	34	<b>2.94</b>

5. Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention and LLIN Distribution	5.71%	14.29%	11.43%	22.86%	17.14%	28.57%		<b>2.83</b>
	2	5	4	8	6	10	35	
6. Gender and Malaria	8.57%	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	17.14%	34.29%		<b>2.60</b>
	3	0	7	7	6	12	35	

➤ Repurposing old ITNs:

There is growing consensus that countries need operational tools to help provide clear messages during campaigns about what to do with old nets. Implementers are struggling with the question of what to tell people about what to do with older nets, recognizing that ultimately the nets are personal property and individuals will make their own decisions. We have an opportunity to help inform that decision making process and promote helpful repurposing options.

A precise definition of repurposing may be difficult as there is a lot of grey area on what is appropriate repurposing of an old ITN. We can focus on what we know are good repurposing actions, e.g. vector control related applications like window screens, patching holes in other nets with material from older nets, eave curtains, door screens, etc. Country-specific messages will need to be carefully considered. ITNs are a registered product as a bed net; use for off label use needs to be handled carefully. Promoting vector control uses may help keep the link to originally registered purpose. It is important to focus on positive repurposing behaviours that can continue to promote vector control.

The group discussed an AMP-generated guide/tool that should comprise of the following components:

- Provide high-level guidance/statement of recommended practices that is applicable to most/all countries; focused on broad policy recommendations.
- There is a need to be data driven and in alignment with WHO recommendations on the sound management of old long-lasting insecticidal nets (<http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/who-recommendation-managing-old-llins/en/>)
- The tool needs to guide NMCPs to adapt generic tools for country-specific context
- The guide to countries should include draft tools for mass campaigns (to be customized at the country level), e.g. training materials, community-level messages, job aids for household registration, FAQs, key messages, country-specific images.

AMP/EIWG can partner with RBM's SBCC and the Vector Control Working Groups to develop these tools. Vector Works presented a draft summary of key "do's and don'ts" messages that NMCPs can use. The goal of the key messages is to help NMCPs promote options that further malaria control efforts. Feedback on the key messages includes:

- Emphasize that new nets should never be repurposed: store them safely or hang them up.
- Encourage people to use their nets as long as possible: they are useful to prevent mosquito bites
- Emphasis with clear messages on what not to do (e.g. fishing)
- Other uses may be neutral repurposes (latrine cover, etc.). While not dangerous to humans and not detrimental to the environment they do not contribute to malaria prevention.
- When unpackaged nets are distributed in a campaign, need to emphasize rodent-safe storage if the household doesn't hang the net right away.
- Revise the question to households: "is the old net still useful for sleeping under" to something that is measurable and clear at the household level (e.g. Does the net still protect you from mosquito bites?)

Following AMP's EIWG's contributions, VectorWorks have added inputs into the next version of the key messages. The RBM SBCC task force will meet to discuss the key messages and to develop an accompanying white paper. EIWG agreed to review subsequent drafts of the key messages and to help develop tools (e.g. training materials, inserted into the AMP toolkit, job aids, FAQs) for country use.

➤ Misuse of ITNs:

- Fishing/misuse is a multisector challenge, and the potential solutions will be multisector as well. Likely need to engage multiple national ministries/programs (e.g.: fisheries, environmental management, MOH) for improved coordination.

- Important to learn from other groups: need to identify what work has been done to date (both in the health sector and in other sectors). Need to use this data to present a possible way forward.
- Ongoing current opportunities are listed below. There is a need to consider ways to use the data that is/will be coming in in a positive way.
  - o PMI/Vectorworks is doing research on misuse in Malawi;
  - o The Lake Tanganyika Floating Health Clinic is collecting cross-sectional data in Lake Tanganyika/DRC. Data has been made available in November 2016 for analysis. The plan is to present findings via a visual platform.
- Consideration should be made to whether or not “misuse” is the right term to use. (when food/economically insecure families see this as a resource to secure food for children/livelihood)
- Community-led empowerment to develop solutions for themselves may be the most effective way forward.
- Potential next steps may include:
  - o Have AMP host a multi-sectoral partnership meeting to review data from studies/current work, when data is available. AMP can bring in the right players/organizations to the meeting to ensure right people are at the table.
  - o Consider alternative vector control options for communities near large bodies of water.
  - o Improve management of excess supply: availability of extra nets may drive/promote misuse. Perhaps we can manage the problem better so there aren't extra nets going into the system to begin with.
  - o Regulations and enforcement: identify the role for regulation and enforcement (because there is one, even if it is limited), and decide how that gets driven forward.
  - o Gather additional data from countries

Vector Works has focused on the issue of using nets for fishing, and presented to the EIWG the PMI-funded work in Malawi to understand the nuances of misusing ITNs for fishing. The project is planning to conduct a rapid assessment that will be done in Malawi to understand the extent of the problem and the drivers for the net misuse, and an analysis of the qualitative data to make some recommendations with the hope that it can inform Malawi and other countries in the region as well.

➤ LLIN packaging:

Many countries are now procuring naked nets with no packaging for mass campaigns, in particular because the guidance around disposal of net packages (such as incinerators that burn at 1200 degrees) is not feasible for countries to implement. The WHO language around packaging is not aligned with the procurement that is taking place and this has created problems for some countries, which have not been approved for naked nets. This is particularly the case for Chad, which was discussed during the EIWG gathering, where the procurement was done through the UN system and a decision was taken to align with the WHO guidance, leaving the country with 5.8 million LLIN packages of which to manage the disposal. Based on the above experience, there is an increased need to revisit the packaging discussions to support countries that prefer having naked nets and ensure clear guidance and recommendations exist (and do not contradict each other). In response to growing concerns around this issue, AMP has identified the need to take the lead on this topic in 2017 and gather lessons learned to generate interim guidance to countries and present on this issue at the next AMP 2017 global partners' meeting.

➤ Urban distribution

AMP has worked with JHU's VectorWorks project to develop the scope of work for the review of urban distributions. This will serve to continue modifications of urban planning for countries receiving AMP support.

- The objective is to write up case studies of urban distribution experiences with information from the 2016 mass campaigns, to inform future planning for urban distribution.
- Mass distribution in urban areas comes with higher costs and difficult logistics; this problem has been noted by the AMP's Emerging Issues Working Group and in the 2013 [Urban Distribution Case Studies](#) report. Moreover, urban areas are often very heterogeneous in their malaria transmission, varying significantly neighbourhood by neighbourhood. Since the writing of the previous report, countries have continued to distribute LLINs in urban areas, and some countries are now planning for urban distribution in 2016.

- These case studies will document activities for the 2016 campaigns, identify common themes, and develop recommendations for addressing emerging operational and policy issues.
- Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention & LLIN Distribution
  - SMC is a nascent intervention. There is a question of whether coverage of SMC could be increased if distribution was coupled with ITN distribution. Given lack of detailed knowledge in the group, the decision was made to reach out to SMC practitioners to understand better the issue and the support the EIWG can bring.
  - AMP needs to identify someone to provide an SMC brief to the EIWG group, to learn more about the intervention and possible links to ITN distribution.
- Gender and Malaria
  - The VectorWorks project has a gender strategy designed to ensure that project is integrating gender issues into all of its work. The project is interested in seeing what tools currently exist and what is currently happening among different partners who have successfully integrated gender into ITN distribution activities. VectorWorks has created a short survey (5 minutes to complete) to collect information on what other AMP partners are doing to incorporate gender into their program work.
  - With no objection from the EIWG, VectorWorks will finalize the survey tool, present it on an upcoming AMP weekly call, and disseminate the questionnaire to the AMP list serve.
- Transitioning to/from continuous distribution and mass distribution
  - This was identified as a priority area for the VCWG LLIN Priorities work stream and will be developing case studies to share as countries begin the work towards making a transition between these distribution channels. EIWG reached consensus that the LLIN Priorities work stream should take the lead on this issue, and that EIWG can take this up once evidence is gathered (through case studies and other documentation). EIWG will monitor the progress of this work
  - Main continuous distribution channels are: community-based, school-based, health-facility-based and retail. There are no meaningful differences in the use of the nets distributed through various channels.
  - 2 countries, Ghana and Tanzania, are gathering evidence on scaled-up channels of distribution other than mass campaigns. Tanzania has undertaken school distribution in 3 out of the 28 regions for 3 years. Tanzania is doing both school distribution and now restarting facility-based distribution. Ghana did its first year of nation-wide school distribution in 2013, again in 2014, and in 2016 has now completed school distribution in 6 targeted regions.
  - Questions being explored: can these distributions enable the countries to reach universal coverage? How is household ownership impacted by these distributions? What are the true costs per person and year of protection (this requires a financial cost analysis and economic cost analysis which should take into account non-costed items such as people's time)? What populations may be left out by these distribution channels? What kind of evidence would enable a recommendation to move away from mass campaigns? Mass distribution appears to be the least expensive channel but a system that replaces the LLIN at the optimal time may generate economies.
  - VectorWorks Project will publish about the experience of Ghana, Madagascar and South Sudan. The goal is to have analyses done for each channel. The challenge is to ensure researchers work with the same method in a coordinated manner.

Priority issues addressed by AMP's MORE working group in 2016:

AMP receives many requests to help develop guidance on LLIN monitoring, evaluation and operations research. The priority issues addressed by the working group during the reporting period are described in further detail below.

The AMP MORE working group held a face to face meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2016 during the AMP Partners' meeting in Geneva. The group reviewed the work stream's terms of reference, listed the three-top priority

technical areas to address, and fleshed out the technical and programmatic issues for each priority area so that each work stream understands what to address.

➤ The MORE working group formed the Rapid Monitoring Work stream following the outcomes of the face to face meeting:

- Guidance for rapid monitoring of campaigns is one of the priority areas identified for the work of AMP's Monitoring, OR and Evaluation (MORE) working group this year. Assessing the quality of campaign registration, critical to successful universal distributions, has often been overlooked. Jean-Marc Gregoire, the AMP TA Advisor to Guinea, asked AMP during his TA missions to advise on a rapid monitoring method to assess the registration process during Guinea's upcoming LLIN campaign. The objective was to develop a simple tool and methodology to identify—in real time-- missed households and incorrect registration in households that were visited.
- On AMP's weekly teleconference call on March 9<sup>th</sup>, the MORE working group enabled partners to have the opportunity to review the tools drafted by members of the PMI-Guinea team and AMP MORE working group for consideration by the NMCP and partners. These tools, once piloted, will help inform development of generic guidance and methods for countries to adapt for campaign registration.
- As there has been a lot of global interest in the household registration monitoring activity that was done in Guinea supported by the MORE working group, the Guinea country team were invited to share their experience on a weekly AMP call. Several other countries are planning a similar type of monitoring activity for upcoming campaigns, and this was regarded as a great opportunity to share the Guinea experience for other countries to learn from.

➤ The MORE working group formed the Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream:

- The objective of this work is to establish, based on what countries are already doing and based on current AMP recommendations, the minimum data required for household registration and LLIN distribution. This will include some points on where data collection tools may be creating a bottleneck or a risk on accountability because of complexity.
- The first step for this work was to gather as many country examples as possible on data collection tools for household registration and LLIN distribution.
- AMP has put forward guidance on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for mass distribution campaigns and campaign reporting through chapters in the AMP toolkit and a statement on M&E best practices. Recommendations included collection of data in a manner that ensures timely application, and prioritization of "need to know" data over "nice to know" data. The M&E best practices statement notes, "M&E efforts related to mass distribution campaigns should be focused on collecting the minimum data required to adequately and responsibly monitor and evaluate the quality of campaign implementation."
- While the importance of collecting only data that is useful for programmatic decision-making has been well articulated, ideal minimum data requirements have not yet been clearly defined. Currently, there is not a concise narrative of donor requirements, country practices, and priorities or consensus around a standard for minimum data requirements.
- The Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream of the MORE Working Group will address this issue through a three-stage process. First, the work stream will document current practices and data requirements for mass campaign distribution through a desk review and surveys across relevant stakeholders. Second, the work stream will consolidate key findings and share them with the larger working group for discussion and input. Finally, the work stream will produce a guidance document and build consensus around minimum data requirements for mass distribution campaigns.
- The goal of the guidance is to ensure that data collected is programmatically useful without posing an unnecessary time or resource burden on national programs. While the Determining Minimum Evidence Work Stream will focus on mass campaign distribution, the group will coordinate closely with the Routine Distribution Work Stream.
- AMP has put together a scope of work to take on this work and has identified a current AMP technical assistance provider to take the lead on this piece.
- The surveys have been developed and translated into French. Three surveys have been developed with different target audiences: donors, TA providers and National Programmes and have been disseminated.



- The MORE working group revisions to the M&E chapter of the AMP toolkit:
  - CDC's Emory University/Rollins School of Public Health fellow and an intern at the Un Foundation have been made available to begin reviewing and revising the M&E toolkit chapter. The MORE group has shared a number of recent LLIN post-campaign reports to help them focus on the post-campaign evaluation guidance content.
  - A number of conference calls have been organized to coordinate the revision work after which it was decided that it would be necessary to rewrite the whole chapter instead of having individual updated briefs.
  - The objective is to have a revised outline of the chapter completed by the end of the first week of January and ready for further discussion at the face to face MORE working group meeting to be held in Geneva during the week of the AMP 2017 Partners' meeting.

## Conclusions

AMP's focus in 2016 has been on building country capacity for LLIN scale-up by maintaining high standards of TA through continuous training of TA providers, and supporting National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCP) and in-country partners' staff, disseminating the second edition of a comprehensive LLIN-scale-up toolkit and finalising revisions to version 2.0 through the development of updated annexes, briefs and new tools, and providing both in-country and remote (distance) technical assistance to countries upon request. AMP has continued to monitor country progress and bottlenecks through weekly conference calls, an annual AMP meeting that brought together partners to promote advocacy, resource mobilization and technical exchange, and through the Net Mapping Project.

Funds received by AMP in 2016 have been instrumental in keeping LLIN campaigns on track and have contributed to the successful delivery and planned delivery of over 85.5 million nets to their targeted recipients in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond. In 2016 alone, AMP was able to support a total of 19 countries through 65 in-country missions and distance support. Through these actions, AMP has contributed to saving 2'183'841 lives over a 3-year LLIN lifespan.

AMP is focused on operational support around scaling-up malaria prevention. With ever-growing financial constraints and the need to maximize every single available dollar, countries are seeking support from AMP to help them identify new sources of funding, advocate with partners to fill gaps in LLINs and operational costs, and assist them to find technical and logistical guidance in the face of LLIN and funding shortfalls. During 2016, AMP implemented a robust set of activities to support the successful roll-out of LLIN campaigns and to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer at the local level.